

BULGARIAN KING IS SHOT FLEEING FROM PALACE GERMANY WILL KEEP STANDING ARMY OF 450,000

Want Unemployment In State Investigated

Resolution to This Effect
Introduced in General
Assembly.

CENTENARY TO
BE OBSERVED

Bill To Suppress Auto-
mobile Speeding on
Highways.

Hartford, Feb. 13.—State in-
quiry into unemployment in
Connecticut was a proposition
offered to the General Assembly
today.

Mr. Rogers of Manchester
offered, and the House sent to
the Senate a joint resolution
to raise a commission of three
Senators and a House member
from each county to inquire
into "the extent of unemploy-
ment in the state, the reasons
for the same and to recommend
such legislation as it may deem
advisable or of advantage to
ameliorate conditions of em-
ployment," the report to be
made within six weeks.

Pending a further scrutiny of
the resolution Senator Klett had it
ordered printed in the Journal.

The Lieutenant-Governor named
Senators House, Bissell and Hemen-
way on the commission to arrange
for observing the centenary of the legis-
lature in May.

Mr. Klett, the House leader, offered
a resolution aimed to co-ordinate
work of the General Assembly and
the State Council of Defense, provid-
ing that one senator and two repre-
sentatives as a committee shall con-
sider three things: first, the scope of
council activities; second, the future
expenses of the body, and third, to
promote co-operation in future mat-
ters, the committee to report back by
March 4. The House adopted this
and sent it to the Senate, which
concurred after Senator Klett had ex-
plained that the intent was to find
out what the council had done and
intended to do.

Senator Hemenway thought there
was little demand for the inquiry, but
Mr. Klett thought good would come
from it. Senator Hemenway then
said that as the council was created
by law the governor might think the
resolution was a reflection upon him.
Senator Brooks said the resolution
covered just what the council had
asked for. Senator Brooks was ap-
pointed by Lieutenant Governor Wilson
on the committee.

The first bill aimed at suppression
of the evil of automobile speeding on
highways was reported by the roads
and bridges committee. It provides
that: "The commissioner, deputy
commissioner, or any inspector of mo-
tor vehicles, when wearing a badge,
provided by the commissioner, indi-
cative of his office, may arrest upon
warrant or without previous com-
plaint or warrant, for violations com-
mitted in his presence, or upon speedy
information from others, for any vio-
lation of the statutes of the state re-
lating to the use of highways, or the
use or operation of any vehicle thereon,
or for any assault upon, resis-
tance to or interference with such
officer while engaged in the perfor-
mance of his duty.

The Senate adopted bills amending
the Waterbury charter relating to the
board of assessors, and increasing
compensation of court probation offi-
cers. Resolutions were adopted re-
appointing the judges in the Meriden
court.

Favorable reports on Senate bills
included these: Authorizing the state
to transfer nine acres of land adjoin-
ing the Boys' school to Meriden for
a recreation park to be maintained
by the city, providing that the same
board of fisheries and games shall
have credited to it all money paid to
the state treasurer for license to fish
and hunt.

Among unfavorable reports to the
House was one on Mr. Galliard's bill
which would have provided that taxes
should not exceed two per cent. per
year on assessed value of land, from
principal and existing debt; to prevent
issuance of watered stock and requir-
ing a referendum on all municipal
bond issues over \$50,000.

The House adopted a bill increasing
salaries in the Stratford court, and by
a clear ballot elected George W.
Wheeler chief justice, W. S. Case and
J. J. Curtis associated justices of the
Supreme court, and George E. Hinman
as a Superior court judge, and
Judge J. H. Reed as a state referee, all
in concurrence.

BOLSHEVIK EMISSARY ARRESTED

Basel, Switzerland, Feb. 13.—Karl
Radek, the Russian Bolsheviki em-
issary who has been accused by the
German authorities of being an in-
stigating of numerous radical out-
breaks in German territory, has been
discovered and arrested by the Ber-
lin police, according to a Berlin dis-
patch today. His whereabouts had
been a mystery for some time.

NOT TO FULFIL TERMS OF ARMISTICE JUSTIFIES RENEWAL OF FIGHTING

Paris, Feb. 13.—The Supreme War Council has decided,
says a Havas report that the armistice with Germany will be
renewed February 17 for a brief period, with the Allies reserv-
ing the right to suspend it at any time in the event of Germany's
failure to carry out new clauses or those which have hitherto
not been executed. It is said the terms will provide that the
Germans must cease hostilities against the Poles and maintain
their forces within fixed limits.

During the brief period of the re-
newed armistice, a special commission
will definitely draft the conditions of
an armistice which will last till the
signature of the Peace preliminaries.
These conditions, which the Supreme
War Council is reported to have ap-
proved in a rough form yesterday
afternoon, have in view, it is said,
the demobilization of the German army
and the disarmament of the enemy
under the supervision of the Allies.
These terms, it is understood, will be
communicated to Germany so that the
National Assembly at Weimar will
have time to deliberate upon them un-
til the provisional armistice expires.
Marshal Foch, who leaves for
Trevies today, will interview Premier
Clemenceau this morning and will be-
gin drafting the armistice provisions
which the Supreme War Council will
probably examine this afternoon.
It is reported that M. Clemenceau
made an impressive speech at yes-

SOVIETS MUST WITHDRAW FORCES FROM ESTHONIA

Paris, Wednesday, Feb. 12.—The Lettish republic, in ac-
cepting the invitation of the Peace Conference to attend a confer-
ence at Princes Islands, states that as a proviso to its acceptance
the Russian Soviet government must withdraw its forces from
Letvia and cease all offensive military measures.

The Estonian government, in its
acceptance, that it does not feel that
it is a part of the Russian Soviet re-
public, but will participate because it
feels the conference will be of im-
portance to the future of Esthonia
and its relations with Russia. The
text of the Lettish reply follows:

"On January 22 the great Allied
Powers assembled at the Peace Con-
ference invited representatives of
every organized group that is now
exercising or attempting to exercise
political authority or military control
anywhere in Siberia or within the
boundaries of European Russia as
they stood before the war just con-
cluded, except in Finland, to go to
Princes Islands, February 15, 1919,
to confer with the representatives of
the great Allied Powers.

"Although, from a political point
of view, the provisional government
of Letvia is in a situation, exactly
similar to that of Poland and Fin-
land, it finds itself, nevertheless, in-
vited, according to an official declar-
ation made by the secretary-general
of the Peace Conference on February
19, 1919, in the name of the pro-
visional Lettish government, the Let-
tish delegation has the honor to bring
to the attention of the Peace Con-
ference of Paris the following declar-
ation:

"The provisional Lettish govern-
ment will send three delegates to
Princes Islands, provided that all
armed forces sent or directed by Rus-
sia against the Lettish state be with-
drawn from Letvia and that all offen-
sive military action cease.

"Letvia announces its separation
from Russia and announced, in Jan-
uary, 1919, at the constituent assem-
bly of Russia, the constitution of an
independent and sovereign Lettish
state.

"The Lettish delegation sent to
the Peace Conference will participate
in the conference at Prinkipo in or-
der to:

WILL HEN. FORD HELP JITNEURS

Jitney men are circulating petitions
today which the public are asked to
sign. The petitions when signed will
be sent to members of the legislature
in an effort to secure the defeat of
the bill regulating public service mo-
tor vehicles.

The support of Henry Ford is also
to be asked. The jitney men will en-
deavor to show Mr. Ford that if all
jitney service in Connecticut is sus-
pended, the sale of Ford automobiles
in this state will be greatly lessened,
as nearly all jitneys are Ford cars.
The co-operation of all business
men and manufacturers is being en-
listed in the cause of the men by
committees that are making personal
calls upon them to present their case.

STATE OF SIEGE IN HAMBURG

Basle, Switzerland, Feb. 13.—A
state of siege has been declared at
Hamburg, Germany, until the people
of that city have surrendered all
arms in their possession. Patrols,
demanding these arms, are taking ac-
tion against those who resist.

Gustav Noske, minister in charge
of military affairs in the Ebert cabi-
net, has telegraphed to the president
of the Soldiers' Council at Hamburg,
saying that he will not take military
measures against that city, as the
Soldiers' and Workmen's Council is
restoring order.

The fairies have never a penny to
spend.

DEMOBILIZATION OF GERMAN ARMY NEARLY FINISHED

Standing Army After Sat-
urday to Consist of
450,000 Men.

100,000 NOW ON
EASTERN FRONT

Efforts to Recruit Volun-
teers for Army Are Un-
productive.

London, Feb. 13.—The demobiliza-
tion of Germany's old army is almost
completed, according to authoritative
advice received here. After Satur-
day, when the 1916 and 1917 classes
will be disbanded, the German army
will consist of about one hundred
thousand men on the eastern front
and the 1918 and 1919 classes, number-
ing about 450,000 men, which will be
kept as a standard army.

Efforts of the German authorities to
recruit volunteers for the army have
been unproductive, but the official
view here is that they may be more
successful later as the veterans of
the war may find civil life in Ger-
many less attractive than the army.
Recruiting also is hindered by the fact
that nearly every hamlet is trying to
raise its own defense force. Many
former soldiers are joining the local
forces and are staying at home to
protect the home community rather
than join the national forces.

The German force on the eastern
front is divided into two armies.
The northern headquarters is at
Bromberg and is commanded by Gen-
eral von Quast. The southern force
is under Field Marshal von Woyrsch
at Sagan. Field Marshal von Hinden-
burg has not yet arrived at Kolberg.
German main headquarters in the
East, although preparations have
been made to receive him there.

The British general staff does not
view as dangerous the possibility of
Germany making a military effort,
but is taking full cognizance of the
situation which the staff believes ex-
ists. It is pointed out that the Ger-
man general staff is still in existence
and that doubtless much artillery is
still in hand. The Germans, it is be-
lieved, could get plenty of men
quickly, if necessary, but the prob-
lem of stores would forestall any
quick ambitious attempt to renew the
fighting.

CONFERENCE TO FINISH JUNE 1

Wilson Makes Formal State-
ment of Return to
France.

Paris, Feb. 13.—In a written reply
to the delegation of the French asso-
ciation of the Society of Nations
which recently called upon him, Pres-
ident Wilson makes known formally
for the first time his intention to re-
turn to France after going to Wash-
ington for the closing session of the
American congress.

In this reply the President says that
he accepts the suggestion that after
his return to Paris a great public
meeting be arranged in celebration of
the conclusion of the work of the
Peace Congress.

The arrangements have been com-
pleted for President Wilson's prospec-
tive departure from Paris on Friday
night and his embarkation from Brest
on Saturday. It is known that he is
planning to return to France on March
15.

Official circles now believe that the
Peace Conference will be able to com-
plete its work by June 1.

PADEREWSKI FEARS GERMANS

Greatly Alarmed Over
Present Situation in
Posen.

Warsaw, Wednesday, Feb. 12.—(By
the Associated Press)—Bolshevik
forces have occupied Zelva, between
Bialystok and Brest-Litovsk. They
have attempted to advance through
the Polish lines, using uniforms of
Polish officers, but those who tried
this ruse failed and one hundred have
been brought to Warsaw in motor
trucks. The Bolshevik forces are es-
timated to number between two and
twenty divisions, but it is believed
that the actual figures will show that
the latter estimate is the more cor-
rect.

General Bartelmy is attempting to
arrange an armistice between the
Ukrainians and Poles, which the for-
mer are willing to negotiate, provided
they are given the Drohobycz oil
fields, pending decision by the Peace
Conference.

Ignace Jan Paderewski is alarmed
over the German situation in Posen.
He said to The Associated Press: "The
Germans are counting upon the Uni-
ted States and foreign press to spread
the impression that the Poles are in-
capable of self-government."

DRAFT FIXES STATUS FOR WORLD'S LABOR

UPRISING IN RUMANIA; KING FERDINAND HURT ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE

Berlin, Wednesday, Feb. 12.—(By the Associated Press)—
A general insurrection is in progress throughout Rumania, ac-
cording to a special despatch from Vienna. King Ferdinand
has been wounded slightly in attempting to flee from Buchar-
est with the royal family.

Working men blocked the roadway from the royal palace
when the royal family attempted to flee to Jassy and the King
and his family were forced to return. The King was wounded
when the workers, according to the report, fired upon the royal
palace.

Rioters in the streets of Bucharest
are openly demanding the overthrow
of the dynasty, crying: "Down with
the puppets! Long live the republic."
The Vilag of Budapest learns that
the revolt is part of Bolshevik propa-
ganda. In a clash between the mili-
tary and demonstrators at Bakost, 50
persons were killed and 150 wounded.

THREE CIVILIANS AND NINE ARMY OFFICERS HONORED

Washington, Feb. 13.—Secretary Baker today personally
presented to nine army officers and three civilians Distinguis-
hed Service Medals awarded them by direction of President Wil-
son for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service dur-
ing the war. The civilians are P. A. S. Franklin, chairman of
the shipping control committee; Edward R. Stettinius, second
assistant secretary of war, and Guy E. Tripp, assistant chief of
ordnance.

The presentation took place in the
secretary's office in the war depart-
ment. The citations as published to-
day in army orders follow:

Major General Frank McIntyre: As
executive assistant to the chief of
staff, his breadth of view and sound
judgment have contributed material-
ly to the formulation and carrying out
of policies essential to the operation
of the military establishment.

Major General John L. Chamber-
lain: As inspector general of the
army he has by his highly respon-
sible services materially contributed
to the efficiency of all departments
and bureaus of the military establis-
hment and to the successful execu-
tion of the military program.

Major General Jesse McI. Carter:
As chief of the militia bureau he con-
ceived and directed the organization
of the United States guards and ul-
timately these and other forces most
effectively in the important work of
safeguarding the utilities and indus-
tries of the nation essential to the
prosecution of the war.

Major General Peter C. Harris:
During his service in the adjutant
general's department, his zeal, energy
and judgment have been made man-
ifest by the reforms accomplished in
record keeping systems in the war
department and in the army.

Brigadier General William S. Pierce:
While in charge of the Springfield ar-
senal his exceptional ability contrib-
uted materially to increasing the out-
put of small arms. As assistant chief
of ordnance, he has rendered conspic-
uous service.

Brigadier General Richard C. Mar-
shall: His zeal, judgment, and excep-
tional administrative ability in the
construction division of the army
have enabled serious difficulties to be
overcome and the construction neces-
sary for a great army to be provided.
Brigadier General Robert I. Rees:
To his initiative and breadth of vision

\$250,000 FIRE IN HARTFORD

Fifty High Priced Auto-
mobiles Are Burned
Up.

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 13.—Fifty
high-priced automobiles were de-
stroyed and the two-story brick build-
ing at No. 830 Maple avenue wrecked
by fire shortly after two o'clock this
morning in the auto painting shop of
John J. Roche & Co. The damage is
estimated at \$250,000.

Exploding gasoline and benzine, the
fiery heat radiating from the burn-
ing building and the fact that there
was but one hydrant within almost a
quarter of a mile of the fire ham-
pered the firemen greatly. Salvage of
any cars was impossible. The blaze
was discovered by Philip Roche, son
of the president of the company, while
in the office. Roche smelled
smoke and, looking into the shop, saw
the whole interior in flames. Explod-

Acceptance of Article IV. of
British Plan Surmounts
Difficult Obstacle.

MOST RADICAL
LABOR PROJECT

Certain Features of French
Labor Plan Are Incor-
porated in Draft.

Paris, Feb. 13.—The agree-
ment by the commission on
international labor legislation
of the Peace Conference yes-
terday to accept Article IV of
the British draft of measures
to settle the future status of
international labor, marks the
surmounting of an obstacle
which was expected to pro-
voke a bitter contest, since it
is the most radical project or-
ganized labor is seeking to
graft upon the constitution of
the Society of Nations.

This article provides that at the
proposed international labor confer-
ence the representatives of the gov-
ernments, the employers and working
people shall be entitled to speak and
vote independently without regard to
the views expressed by the other rep-
resentatives of their nation and to
have power to draw up conventions
binding on the nations represented.

The rapid progress made on the
balance of the British draft into which
will be incorporated certain features
of the French labor plan, appears to
warrant the belief that the essential
aims of the delegates of both nations
will be accepted in their entirety by
the commission, although final action
by the Peace Conference is predicted.

The British draft covers a wide
field, including the following provi-
sions:

Uniformity of the rights of work-
men employed abroad, their protection
against loss when in a foreign country
through the lapse of state insurance
against sickness, old age, accidents,
unemployment and similar causes.

Prevention of unemployment
through adoption by the different
governments of a policy of distribu-
tion of orders for public works so as
to keep the demand for labor at an
approximately uniform level.

The relief of the unemployed
through a system of registration and
co-operation between employers in
different lines of industry to meet
fluctuating labor demands.

Opportunities to unemployed young
workers for the continuance of their
education at established centers.

A system of inspection of factories
and workshops to insure the execu-
tion of labor laws.

The protection of children, youths
and women, with educational oppor-
tunities for the children and the regu-
lation of night work for the youths.

The limitation of the working shift
for young persons to half that of
adults, with no overtime or night
work.

The recognition of the rights of
working men to combine and the
right to peaceful picketing.

The recognition of the right of
working men to combine politically,
and the right of trade unions to
participate in politics.

Working hours to be fixed by laws
in each state with an international
standard as the minimum.

The regulation of home work in
small workshops, or sweat shops, to
be attended to by each state, in view
of the difficulty of settling this prob-
lem by international legislation.

An international code regulating
labor conditions in the mercantile
marine under every flag to be worked
out by a special maritime commission
of the League of Nations in contin-
uous session to take up new points. It
seems to be agreed that the wholly
different wage and money standards
of the East and the West would make
the definite fixing of conditions as to
these matters impossible.

As to the right of working men to
combine, the British view is that this
at least should be insisted upon by
the working classes, although it is
now denied by Japan.

The measures of hygiene, insur-
ance and the regulation of the work
of children, it is also contended,
ought to apply to native Asiatic labor.
The British plan also contemplates
the creation of a permanent interna-
tional commission to fix minimum
wages according to the conditions in
the various regions and to make a
special study of native labor prob-
lems.

It is proposed to include in the
League of Nations plan the constitu-
tion of an international parliament
composed of delegates from the ex-
isting national parliaments to suggest
labor legislation to the Society of
Nations. The abolition of military
training in schools and the interna-
tional exchange of university students
is also proposed.

The French labor proposals in-
clude the recruiting of labor through
national employment bureaus, prohibi-
tion upon the labor of children
under 14 years of age, the prohibition
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